Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. — RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1856. — No. 22

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL."
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American," movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

December 16, 1855. F. E. BONER. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.

Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,
WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. NASH has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.
E. P. NASH,
Dec. 15, 1855. Piano Forte Dealter, Va. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.
HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.
Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRCULATION of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
June 20, 1855. Richmond, Va.
1080—w3w.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.
UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go north without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington city, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 15 minutes before 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.
☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the said Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court-house in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.
GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.
Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855.
BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.
January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.
WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.
January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst, the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.
☞ Northern prices.
Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
January 9, 1855. L. & W. B. WHITFIELD. 14—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.
E. L. HARDING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Raleigh, January 6 1854. Ticket Agent. 15—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. THOS. J. LEMAY. 19—

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

LAND FOR SALE.
I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUARY Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately on the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. Any person wishing to purchase can do so privately between this and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-five acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be desired. I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, as those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
Raleigh, Jan. 5. 1856. GEO. T. COOKE. 13—td.
☞ Register copy till day.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
For Sale by W. L. POMERO[Y].
Sept. 7, 1855.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. N. C. Book-Store. 3—

NEW BOOKS.
CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.
For sale by
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. W. L. POMEROY. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. N. C. BOOK-STORE. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.
H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by
October 16, 1855 W. L. POMEROY. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.
October 16, 1855. W. L. POMEROY. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.
I. ALFRED TENNYSON—MAUD AND OTHER POEMS, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—PEG WOFFINGTON, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—LAND, LABOR AND GOLD, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—THE NOTE BOOK, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF AYMAS LEIGH. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—OAKFIELD, a Novel, $1.
For sale by
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. W. L. POMEROY. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE
North Carolina Christian Advocate.
THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. [Cl]ell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected at the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.
WILLIAM E. PELL, }
WILLIAM CARTER, }
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, } *Committee.*
N. H. D. WILSON, }
WM. BARRINGER, }
August 21, 1855. 78

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.
For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh Sept. 1855. N. C. Book Store. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.
THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * Dazzling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*
For sale by
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. W. L. POMEROY. 104—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Thomas Little vs Churchill Perkins, David L. Perkins and D. W. Jordan, original bill in Equity.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that David Jordan, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of the State of North-Carolina; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said David Jordan to make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County.
GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.
Jan. 2, 1856. 1106—6t.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Jan. 3, 1856. Raleigh, N. C. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,
RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1855.
THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. LATELY declared by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant.
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
6—2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. In the matter of Mary T. Mabry and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th February, 1856, being the Monday of Wake County Court, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, on the waters of Fall Creek, lately the estate of Rebecca Rogers, dec'd, embracing about 140 acres, adjoining the lands of John Honeycutt, Talbot Ligon and others.

TERMS OF SALE: Fifty dollars of purchase-money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; a credit of nine months will be given to purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security.
ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
January 5, 1856. 13—td.

NOTICE.
BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.
Jan. 5, 1856. WM. J. CLARKE. 13—tf.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIano, 6 octave, for sale. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.
Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Measrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties.
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 55—tf.

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. HAMILTON, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
August 6, 1854. PETER ADAMS Sec'y. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
Nov. 3, 1855. W. G. STRICKLAND. 99—

Superior French Cass. Pants!
OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.
E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!
DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.
November 2, 1855. E. L. HARDING. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.
I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live; yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Nov. 12, 1855. Cachemasso P. O. 4—tf,

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.
Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855.

NOT READ!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "[illegible]" can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the girls, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press, and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass,*" and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so fat that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature.* It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this co-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued.
R. H. WHITAKER,
Dec. 1st, 1855. Raleigh, N. C. 4—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. J. Q. LUFSEY.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. JOHN CREECH. 103—tf.

CARD TO MY PATRONS.
CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.
Nov. 13, 1855. E. L. HARDING. 102—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 2½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvements, in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. Of the day of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to
Dec. 24, 1855. WM. WHITE, Agent. 10—td.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.
OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.
September 10, 1855. E. L. HARDING.

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
Sept. 29, 1855. H. L. EVANS. 90—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 13th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. [illegible] S. H. Rogers.
[illegible]

PREMIUM LIST,

For the Fourth Annual Fair of the North-Carolina State Agricultural Society, to be held in Raleigh the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th days of October, 1856.

BRANCH FIRST.---Live Stock.

FIRST DIVISION.

1st Class.—Thoroughbred.

1 For the best Stallion over 4 years old, $25
2 Second best do, 15
3 Best Stallion over two and under four years old, 15
4 Best Stallion Colt under two years old, 10
5 Best Brood Mare over four years old, 20
6 Second best do, 10
7 Best Brood Mare and Colt by her side, 20
8 Best Filly under four years old, 10

In this class, purity of blood being the highest point of distinction, a well authenticated pedigree must in every case accompany each animal put on exhibition to compete for any of the above prizes.

Second Class.—Draught Horses, for Road and Farm Work.

1 For the best Stallion over 4 years old, $25
2 Second best do, 15
3 Best Stallion over two and under 4 years old, 15
4 Best Stallion Colt under 2 years old, 10
5 Best Brood Mare over 4 years old, 20
6 Second best do, 15
7 Best Filly over two and under four, 10

Third Class.—Matched Horses.

1 For the best pair matched Carriage Horses, 25
2 Best pair matched horses raised in the State, 25
3 Second best do, 20

Fourth Class.—Single Harness and Saddle Horses.

1 For the best single harness horse (mare or gilding,) 20
2 Best single harness horse raised in the State, 20
3 Second best do, 15
4 Best saddle horse (mare or gelding,) 20
5 Second best do, 15

In the classifications for saddle and harness horses, individual excellence in form, size, action and disposition, will be regarded as chief points of merit.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

IMPORTED.

1 For the best Jack with approved certificate, $25
2 Best Jennett with approved certificate, 15

RAISED IN THE STATE.

1 For the best and largest Jack raised in the State, 25
2 Best and largest Jennett raised in the State, 15

MULES.

1 For the best pair mules over 3 y'rs old raised in the State, 25
2 Second best do, 15
3 Best single mule raised in the State, 10

SECOND DIVISION.

CATTLE.

First Class.—Devons.

1 For the best bull over three years old, $25
2 Second best do, 20
3 Best bull over 2 years and under 3, 20
4 Best bull over 1 year and under 2, 15
5 Best bull calf, 10
6 Best cow 3 years old and over, 20
7 Second best do, 15
8 Best cow over 2 years and under 3, 15
9 Best heifer calf, 10

The same classification adopted, and the same premiums offered for Durhams, Ayshires, Alderney's and Herefords.

GRADES OR MIXED BLOOD AND NATIVE CATTLE.

1 For the best bull over 3 years old, 20
2 Best bull under 3 years old, 15
3 Best cow under 3 years old, 12

WORKING OXEN.

1 For the best pair work oxen, 20
2 Second best do, 10

In this class, size, action and docility will be regarded as chief points of merit.

FAT CATTLE.

1 For the best lot of fat cattle, not less than three, 15
2 Best single fat ox, cow or spayed heifer, 7

MILCH COWS.

1 For the best milch cow, giving not less than 20 quarts, 15
2 Second best do, 10

Quality as well as quantity to be taken into consideration to determine the best cow, and the length of time the cow will give milk, escutcheon marks, &c., &c.

THIRD DIVISION.

SHEEP.

First Class.—Merino, Cotswold and Southdowns.

1 For the best Buck, $20
2 " " pen of ewes, not less than three, 15
3 " " pen of Lambs, not less than three, 10

NATIVES AND GRADES.

1 Best pen of fat wethers, not less than three, 10

GOATS.

1 For the best pair of Cashmere goats, 15
2 " " milking goat, any kind, 3

FOURTH DIVISION.

SWINE—LARGE BREED.

1 For the best boar over 1 year old, $15
2 " " breeding sow over 1 year old, 10
3 " " breeding sow with not less than 6 pigs, 15
4 " " lot of pigs, not less than six under ten months old, 6

This class includes Berkshires, Leicestershires, Chesters, Woburns, Graziers and Kenilworths.

Second Class.—Small Breed.

1 For the best boar over 1 year old, $15
2 " " breeding sow over 1 year old, 10
3 " " " over 1 year old and not less than six pigs, 15
4 " " lot of not less than six pigs under ten months old, 6

This class includes Suffolks, Essex, Neapolitan, Chinese, Guinea and Snap Dragons, and will be regarded chiefly for their fattening qualities.

Third Class.—Natives.

1 For the best boar over two years old, $15
2 " " breeding sow two years old and not less than six pigs, 15
3 Best lot of pigs not less than six, nor under eight months old, 6

POULTRY.

1 For the best pair of Shanghais, $3
2 do Dorkings, 3
3 do Polands, 3
4 do Brahmas, 3
5 do Cochin, 3
6 do Black Spanish, 3
7 do Game, 3
8 do Wild Indian Game, 3
9 do Sumatra " 3
10 do Stone Fence " 3
11 do Dominica, " 3
12 do Turkies, 3
13 do China Geese, 3
14 do Canada Geese, 3
15 do Common Geese, 3
16 do Muscovy Ducks, 3
17 do Common or Puddle Ducks, 3
18 handsomest Pea Fowl, 3
19 best half dozen Guinea Fowls, 3
20 best and largest exhibition of Poultry by one exhibitor, 10
21 best exhibition of Pigeons, 5

BRANCH SECOND.---Agriculture.

First Class—Field Crops (In the State.)

To be awarded by the Executive Committee, at a meeting to be held for that purpose in January next.

1 For the best crop of Wheat of not less than 50 acres, nor less than 30 bushels per acre, $50
2 Best crop of Wheat, not less than 5 acres, nor less than 40 bushels per acre, 40
3 2nd best crop of Wheat, not less than 5 acres, 25
4 Best crop of Indian Corn, not less than 50 acres, nor less than 60 bushels per acre, 50
5 Best crop of Indian Corn, not less than 5 acres of reclaimed or improved land, to be shelled and weighed between the 15th Nov. and the 15th December, not less than 100 bushels per acre, 25
6 2nd best do not less than 75 bushels per acre, 20
7 Best crop of Barley, not less than one acre nor less than 50 bushels per acre, 10
8 Best crop of Rye, not less than 10 acres, nor less than 20 bushels per acre, 20
9 Best crop of Oats, not less than 10 acres, nor less than 40 bushels per acre, 20
10 Best crop of Buckwheat, not less than two acres, nor less than 30 bushels per acre, 10
11 Best crop of Rice, not less than 50 acres, nor less than 50 bushels per acre, 50
12 Best crop of Rice, not less than 5 acres, and not less than 75 bushels per acre, 25
13 Best crop of Peas, not less than five acres, nor less than 25 bushels per acre, 20
14 Best crop of Peas on one acre, not less than 30 bushels per acre, 10
15 Best acre of Beans, not less than 75 bushels, 20
16 Best crop of Ground Peas, not less than 1 acre, nor less than 75 bushels per acre, 20
17 Best crop of Cotton on not less than 50 acres, nor less than 1250 lbs. per acre, 50
18 Best crop of Cotton on not less than five acres, nor less than 1600 lbs. per acre, 25
19 Best crop of Timothy, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Feather Grass, or Herds Grass Hay, raised on 25 acres, one bale sent as a sample, 25
20 Best 4 acres of Hay, not less than 2½ tons to the acre, 15
21 Best crop of Sweet Potatoes, on not less than one acre, nor less than 300 bushels per acre, 15
22 Best crop of Irish Potatoes, not less than ½ acre, nor less than 300 bushels per acre, 15
23 Best crop of Turnips, not less than ½ acre, nor less than 500 bushels per acre, 15
24 Best crop of Turnips not less than 2 acres, 15
25 Best crop of Beets, not less than ½ acre, nor less than 400 bushels per acre, 10
26 Best crop of Carrots, (with same conditions for Beets,) 10
27 Best crop of Tobacco, combining quantity and quality, not less than 100,000 hills, samples of not less than 2 lbs. of 1st, 2d and 3rd qualities to be furnished the Committee by the 1st of January, 1857, 50
28 Best 16,000 hills Tobacco, with same conditions, 25
29 Best crop of ½ acre of Hops, with full amount of cultivation and preservation, 15
30 Best crop of ½ acre of Flax, with same amount as above, 15

Statements to be made by Competitors on Field Crops.

1. The land must be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement, and the quantity of the ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit, according to the form annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground, entered on the premium list, which affidavit must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain or other product.

3. The principal object of the Society being to promote profitable cultivation, it does not offer premiums for crops produced by extravagant expenditure; therefore, a detailed certified account of the expense of cultivation, must be made; the expense of labor and manures stated; and the kind of manure used.

4. The kind and condition of the soil; the quantity and kind of seed used; the time and mode of planting or sowing, stated. Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the State Fair, where practicable, and also to be sent to the Ex. Com. at Raleigh prior to the meeting of the Committee in January, 1857.

5. The grain must either be weighed or measured in a legal half bushel; corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than four barrels of average quality of ears shelled, cleaned, and weighed or measured, as above, after the 15th of Nov., and the number of bushels thus estimated, stated in the affidavit.

FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT.

—— County, S. S.—A. B., being duly sworn, says he accurately measured the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of —— the past season, and the quantity of the land is —— acres and no more.

[Signed] A. B.

Sworn to before me, this —— day of —— 185 .

—— County, S. S.—C. D., being sworn, says he raised a crop of —— the past season upon the land measured by A. B., and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was —— bushels and no more, (or measured in a sealed half bushel as the case may be,) and that the statements in regard to the manner of cultivation, &c., are correct to the best of my knowledge.

[Signed] C. D.

Sworn to before me, this —— day of ——, 185 .

—— ——, Justice.

Second Class.—Agricultural Productions, Raised by the Exhibitor.

1 For the best variety of Bread Corn, 1 bushel as sample, $3
2 Stock do. do 3
3 Wheat, do 3
4 Oats, do 3
5 Rye, do 3
6 Barley, do 3
7 Rice, do 3
8 Field Peas, do 3
9 Ground do do 5
10 S. Potatoes, do 3
11 I. do do 2
12 Cotton, 2 stalks as sample, 3
13 Grass Seeds adapted to the South for Hay and Grazing, 5
14 Best specimen of Cotton, 50 lbs. in seed, 5
15 Greatest variety of the above articles raised on one farm, 10
16 Best specimen of Virgin Dip Turpentine, one barrel as sample, 3
17 Best specimen of Rosin, one barrel as sample, 3
17 do do Hemp prepared or dressed, 3
18 do do Flax do do 3
19 do Maple Sugar, 3
20 do Leaf Tobacco, not less than 10 pounds, 3

Third Class—Salt Provisions.

1 For best half barrel Pickled or Mess Beef, sample to be cooked, $5
2 For best half barrel Pickled or Mess Pork, 5
3 do doz. Bacon Hams, regardless of age, one to be cooked as a sample, 10
4 For best half doz. Mutton or Venison Hams, 5
5 Best barrel Roe Herrings, 10
6 Best Cut do 10
7 Best barrel Shad or Mullet, 10

Exhibitors must state in writing mode of Pickling the Beef and Pork and curing and preserving the Bacon.

DAIRY.

1 Best sample of Fresh Butter not less than 10 lbs. $10
2 2d best do do do 5
3 Best Firkin of Butter not less than 50 pounds, 10
4 2d best do do do do 5
5 Best specimen of Cheese, 5

The process of making and preserving the Butter and Cheese, and its age, must be given in full by the Exhibitor

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c., &c.

1 Best specimen of Wheat Flour, 1 barrel as sample, $10
2 2d best do do 5
3 Best specimen of Corn Meal, 2½ bushels as sample, 5
4 Best specimen of Buckwheat Flour, ½ bbl. as sample, 5
5 Best specimen of Rye Flour, ½ barrel as sample, 5
6 Best specimen of Starch from Wheat, Potatoes, &c., 3 lbs. as sample, 3
7 Best specimen of Wheat Bread, 3 loaves, 3
8 2d best do do do 2
9 Best specimen of Corn Bread, 3 loaves, 3
10 Best specimen of Honey, half gallon strained, and in comb, 10 lbs. 3
11 Best specimen of Crackers, soda, butter and water, 10 lbs. each, 5
12 Best specimens of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Cordials, &c., &c., each, 3
13 Best specimen of the following dried Fruits, viz: Peaches, Pears, Figs, Apples, of each not less than half bushel; Grapes, Plums, Cherries and Whortleberries of each not less than 10 lbs. as a sample, each, 3
14 Best specimen of Domestic Wine not less than two bottles, 5
15 Best and greatest variety of Domestic Wine, not less than two bottles of each, 10
16 Best specimen of bottled cider not less than one doz. bottles, 5
17 Best specimen of Linseed, Turpentine, Castor, Cotton Seed, Fennel or any other variety of oil made in the State and prepared by the exhibitor, 3

Fourth Class.—Horticulture.

FRUITS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTH.

1 Best and greatest variety Apples, $10
2 do Pears, 10
3 do Peaches, 10
4 do Quinces, 5
5 do Figs, 5
6 do Grapes, 10

Fruit Trees, &c., adapted to the South.

1 Largest and best variety of Apple Trees, $10
2 do Pear " 10
3 do Peach " 10
4 do Strawberry vines, 2
5 do Raspberry " 2
6 do Gooseberry " 2
7 do Cranberries, 2

Vegetables.

1 6 Best stalks of Celery, $2
2 6 " Cauliflower, 2
3 6 " Broccoli, 2
4 6 " Cabbage, 2
5 2 " Egg Plants, 2
6 " Variety of Squash, 2
7 " Peck Onions, 2
8 " Sugar Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips, ½ doz. of each, for each variety, 2
9 " Pumpkins, 2

BRANCH THIRD--Mechanics.

First Class—Plows.

1 For the best Side Hill Plow, $10
2 do do. manufactured in the State, 10
3 do do. double Mould Board, 10
4 do manufactured in the State, 10
5 do do 2 horse Plow, 10
6 do do manufactured in the State, 10
7 do Wrought Plow, 10
8 do manufactured in the State, 10
9 do do 2 horse Plow, 10
10 do manufactured in the State, 10
11 do Subsoil Plow, 10
12 do do manufactured in the State, 10
13 do Cotton Scraper, 10
14 do do Sweep, 5
15 do Toothed Cultivator, 5
16 do manufactured in the State, 5
17 do Harrow, 5
18 do manufactured in the State, 5
19 do Horse Rake, 5
20 do manufactured in the State, 5
21 do Iron Roller—Smooth, 5
22 do Roller for crushing clods, wood or iron, 5
23 do And greatest variety of Agricultural implements, manufactured in the State, by the exhibitor or under his supervision, 25

Second Class—Farm Vehicles, &c.

1 For the best 4 or 6 horse road Wagon, 20
2 do 2 do do 10
3 do 1 do do 5
4 do Rigging for hauling hay, fodder or straw, 5
5 do Horse Cart, (Dumping,) 5
6 do Ox Cart and Yoke, 5
7 do Wheel barrow, 2
8 do pair wagon or plow Hames, 2
9 do Cart Saddle, 2
10 do 2 horse pleasure Carriage, 25
11 do 2d best do do 15
12 do Phæton, Rockaway, Top Buggy, open Buggy or Sulky, each, 15
13 do 2d best do do 10

Third Class—Saddlery, &c.

1 For the best set of Carriage Harness, 15
2 do Buggy or Sulky do 10
3 do Gents Saddle, Bridle and Martingale, 10
4 do Ladies do do 5
5 do Set 4 horse wagon harness, 5
6 do do 2 do do 5
7 do do 1 do do 3
8 do do 1 do Plough Gear, 2
9 do Cart Harness, 3
10 do Felt Saddle Cloths, 3

Fourth Class—Machinery.

STEAM POWER.

1 For best Engine for agricultural purposes at work on the Fair Ground, 25
2 do Locomotive Engine, 25
3 do Railway rolled iron—specimen of 1 ton manufactured in the State, 25
4 do Pig iron do do 15

HORSE POWER.

1 For best Sweep Horse Power, 20
2 do Railway do 20
3 do Saw and Grist Mill and Threshing Machine, each, 20
4 do Broadcasting and Drilling Machine for grain or grass seed, 10
5 do Broadcasting Machine for sowing Bone dust Guano, Lime, &c., 10
6 do Ditching Machine, 5
7 do Cotton Gin, 20
8 do " do manufactured in the State, 20
9 do Scaping Machine, 20
10 do Mowing machine for grass, 20
11 do Hay Press, and Cotton Press and Brick Machine, each, 10
12 For best shingle machine, 10
13 " smut machine, 10
14 " corn and cob crusher, 10

HAND POWER.

1 For best fanning mill, corn sheller, straw and shuck cutter, each, 8
2 Best corn planter or drill, 5
3 " turnip, do, 5
4 " pump, 5
5 " churn, sausage cutter and stuffer, each, 3
6 " sewing machine, 10
7 " grain cradle, 5
8 " " made in the State, 5
9 " hay knife for cutting down hay and straw stacks, 3
10 " best hoes for corn and cotton culture made in the State, each, 2
11 Best hay and manure forks made in the State, each, 2
12 " scythe snath, 3
13 " vegetable root cutter, 5

Fifth Class.—Cabinet Work.

1 For best bedstead made in the State, 5
2 " cradle or crib for children, 3
3 " rocking chair, 3
4 " half doz. sitting chairs, 3
5 " centre table, 3
6 " wash stand, 3
7 " sofa, 5
8 " wardrobe, sideboard or bureau, 5
9 " desk, book case, &c., 5
10 " window sash and blinds, each, 5
11 " pannel door, 5

SHOES, HATS, &c.

1 For best pair of gentlemen's boots, 3
2 " " " shoes, 3
3 " half doz. brogans, 3
4 " 1-4 doz. dress hats, silk or fur, 3
5 " plantation hat, 3
6 " 1-2 doz. wool hats, 2
7 " straw or grass do, 3

SUNDRIES.

1 Best lot of guns, 5
2 " stone, or earthen ware, each, 5
3 " cast (hollow) ware, pots, kettles, &c., 5
4 " woodware (hollow) as buckets, tubs or pails, keelers, &c., 5
5 Best lot of casks, barrels, &c., 5
6 " leather, sole, kip and calf, each, 5
7 " side of harness leather, 5
8 " dressed buck, sheep or goat skins, 5
9 For greatest variety edged tools, augers, &c., 15
10 " " mechanics tools made in the State, 15
11 For second best do, 10
12 Best lot of manufactured tobacco—chewing, 10
13 " smoking tobacco, 3
14 Best box cigars, 5
15 " tallow candles, 25 lbs. with process of making, 5
16 " lot of soap, 30 lbs. with process of making, 3
17 For specimen of toilet and shaving soap, with process of making, 3
18 Best barrel N. C. lime, 5
19 " sett knives and forks manufactured in the State, 5
20 " buck skin, 5

BRANCH FOURTH---Manufactures.

First Class—Mill Fabrics.

1 Best piece not less than 15 yds. cassimere, 15
2 do do sattinette, 10
3 do do woolen jeans, 10
4 do do linsey or kersy for negro clothing, 15
5 Best piece not less than 15 yards, flannel plain and twilled, 10
6 Best pair of blankets, 10
7 " piece 24 yards woolen carpet, 10
8 " best hearth rug, 3
9 " piece of shirting and sheeting, 10
10 " " bed ticking, 5
11 " " cotton jeans, 10
12 " bale cotton yarn, all numbers, 10
13 " lot cotton twine, 3
14 " paper, printing, letter, cap, &c., 3
15 " coil of rope, hemp or cotton, 5
16 " matrass, hair, moss, shuck or cotton, 10

Second Class—Household Fabrics.

1 Best counterpane, 3
2 " bed quilt, (cotton,) 5
3 " " silk, 5
4 " comfort, cotton, 3
5 " home made carpet, 10
6 " hearth rug, 6
7 Second best do, 4
8 Best pair yarn hose, 2
9 Second best do, 1
10 Best pair home made silk hose, 3
11 " woolen shawl, 3
12 " foot mat, 2
13 " piece 18 yards negro woolen cloth, 10
14 " piece 18 yards rag carpet, 5
15 Knit counterpane, 5

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS,

Will be awarded for contributions to Floral Hall.

Works of art and taste, needle-work, paintings, drawings, &c., &c.

BRANCH FIFTH.---Experiments and Essays.

EXPERIMENTS.

For each of the two best experiments, or series of experiments, on any of the following subjects, a premium, as follows:

1. Effects (in profit or loss) of the usual mode of saving corn fodder, by stripping the green blades and cutting off the tops, $10
2. Cost and effects of sub-soil plowing under different circumstances of soil and sub-soil, 10
3. Action or non-action of lime as manure, above the falls of the tide-water rivers, 10
4. Action or non-action of gypsum below the falls of the tide-water rivers, and on soils respectively rich and originally poor, and on the latter, after as well as before their being made calcareous, 10
5. Cost and effects of bone-dust, (or phosphate of lime,) as manure, 10
6. How late in reference to the growth, the last tillage (by plow or cultivator,) should be given to corn for the best product; and whether the said last tillage should be shallow or deep, 5
7. Best series of comparative experiments in the cultivation of corn, 10
8. Benefits and products of guano, compared to costs; to be tested by not less than three different experiments, made under circumstances more or less different, 10
9. Benefits or profit of preserving or applaying human excrements as manure, whether prepared for sale and distant transportation, or otherwise, but the whole operation to be in North Carolina, 10
10. Tide marsh mud, or swamp muck, or peaty soil, (either kind to be accurately described and characterized,) as manure, in compost with lime or otherwise, 10
11. Value of charcoal as an aid to fertility, 5
12. Value of sulphate of barytes as a manure, especially for clover, 5
13. *Tobacco.*—Culture, cost and profits of cultivating, and comparative effects on production, from different distances of planting, modes of priming, topping, &c., comprising at least three different experiments, 10
14. Cultivation and comparative feeding value of rye, 5
15. Planting, culture, pruning and supporting in open Vineyards different varieties of Grape Vines for the table, or making of Wine, 10

ESSAYS OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.

For each of the best five on any of the following subjects, a premium, as follows;

1. On improving and enriching poor land—whether naturally poor, or naturally rich, or good, and subsequently exhausted by severe cropping, 5
2. On draining 5
3. On rotation of crops, 5
4. On the accumulation, preparation and application of stock yard and stable manure, 10
5. On the formation and constituents of composts and the application of them, 10
6 On the "green sand" or gypseous earth of lower North Carolina as manure—and the facts and causes of effect or non-effect, 5
7. On the properties and value of the Southern Pea (or "cornfield pea" of any variety,) and the culture thereof, whether for saving the pea ripened, or ploughing under the growth, green or dry, for manure, and as a preparation for wheat or other grain crops, and as food for swine and other stock, 5
8. On the comparative profit of planting and farming, and of the two combined—improvement of land being considered, 10

MINERALS, &c.

1 For the best collection of useful Minerals of the State, including Coals, Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Limestones, Marbles, Sandstones, Marls, Peats, Soils, &., discretionary premium.

REGULATIONS.

1. All members of the N. C. State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon payment of the annual tax of $2, and will be required to wear the same during the Fair. This badge will admit the ladies of his family and children under 18 years of age, during the fair.

2. Members of the Society and families alone will be admitted on Tuesday, the day for examination and awards by the judges. All competitors are expected to be present. The public will be admitted on and after Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Price of admission, 25 cents. Children and servants 12½ cents. Clergymen, Editors and Pupils of charitable Institutions admitted free.

3. Agricultural Societies and Institutions from other States are invited to send Delegates. Such Delegates will be presented with a complimentary card.

4. All Exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's Office in Reception Hall, at or before 5 o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 13th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

5. The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not entered under its rules.

6. No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

7. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached with the number as entered at the Secretary's Office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair grounds.

8. Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

9. The Executive Committee will employ a day and night guard, and will use all reasonable precaution in their power, for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

10. The awarding committee or judges, selected for the next Fair, are earnestly requested to report themselves to the chairman of the Executive Committee at Reception Hall, upon the grounds of the Society, on Tuesday morning, the 14th day of October, 1856.

11. In no case can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice and for which a premium has not been offered.

12. The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over fed animals.

13. No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds; a committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade.

14. Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, that visitors may see the prize animals.

15. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

16. The several Superintending Committees will give particular direction to all articles in their departments, and see that all are arranged in the best order possible to lessen and facilitate the labors of the Judges in their examination.

17. The Superintendants will attend each set of Judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined, will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals after the Judges' reports have been made up and delivered to the chairman of the Executive Committee.

18. The Judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles in their opinion not worthy; though there be no competition.

19. Premiums of $25, and upwards will be awarded in *Plate*, unless the person to whom the award is made shall prefer the payment in money.

20. Stock brought to the Fair for sale, will have an enclosed lot adjoining the Fair grounds assigned them, with water convenient, where they can be kept at the expense of the owner.

21. Articles manufactured in the State, when brought in competition with foreign articles, will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign articles be entitled to a second premium.

22. Articles not enumerated will be entitled to discretionary premiums at the option of the Executive Committee.

23. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibiton, to keep proper order.

24. No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub-classes.

25. Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed from the ground, except by permission of the Executive Committee.

26. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assignors, to or for whom only premiums for such articles will be awarded.

27. Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels and in the published reports of premium articles.

28. Efficiency, cheapness and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or implement.

29. The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning—assemble them at his tent on the grounds—furnish them with the printed list of premiums, also with blank books in which to register their awards, and have the Judges conducted by the assistant marshals to their respective departments of the exhibition.

30. The Marshal and his aids shall give particular attention to the proper arrangement of all articles exhibited in their respective departments; point out the articles or animals to the Judges, and otherwise facilitate the examination by the Judges.

31. The track will be open for the trial of harness and saddle horses every day during the Fair.

32. A band of music will be in attendance each day, during the hours of exhibition.

33. An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night.

THOS. RUFFIN,
Chairman Ex. Com.

JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec.

THE AGED LOVER.—"No longer a lover!" exclaimed an aged patriarch; "ah! you mistake me if you think age has blotted out my heart. Though silver hairs fall over a brow all wrinkled, and a cheek all furrowed, yet I am a lover still. I love the beauty of the maiden's blush, the soft tint of flowers, the singing of birds, and above all, the silvery laugh of a child. I love the star-like meadows where the butter cups grow, with almost the same enthusiasm as when, with the ringlets flying loose in the wind, and my cap in hand, years ago, I chased the painted butterfly. I love yon aged dame. Look at her.—Her face is care-worn, but it has ever held a smile for me. Often have I shared the bitter cup of sorrow with her—and so shared, it seems almost sweet. Years of sickness have stolen the freshness of life; but, like the faded rose, the perfume of her love, is richer than when in the full bloom of youth and maturity. Together we have placed flowers in the casements, and folded hands of the dead; together wept over little graves. Through sunshine and storms we have clung together; now she sits with her knitting, her cap quaintly frilled, the old style kerchief crossed, white and prim, above the heart that has beat so long and truly for me, the dim blue eye that shrinkingly fronts the glad day; the sunlight, throwing her a parting farewell, kissing her brow, and leaves upon its faint tracery of wrinkles, angelic radiance. I see, though no one else can, the bright, glad young face that won me first, and glowing love of forty years thrills my heart till the tears come.—Say not again I can no longer be a lover.—Though this form be bowed, God implanted eternal love within. Let the ear be deaf, the eye blind, the hands palsied, the limbs withered, the brain clouded—yet the heart, the true heart, may hold such wealth of love, that all the power of death and the victorious grave shall not be able to put out its quenchless flame."

ODD TITLES OF BOOKS IN FORMER TIMES.—In 1686, a pamphlet was published in London, entitled "A most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay for God's Saints to Smell at." About the year 1649, there was published a work entitled "A Pair of Bellows to blow off the Dust cast upon John Fry;", and another, called "The Snuffers of Divine Love." Cromwell's time was particularly famous for title pages. The author of a work on charity entitles his book "Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches." Another, who professed a wish to exalt poor human nature, calls his labors "High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness." And another, "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant." A Quaker, whose outward man the powers that were though proper to imprison, published "A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a Hole in the Wall of an earthly Vessel, known among Men by the name of Samuel Fish." About the same time there was also published, "The Spiritual Mustard-pot, to make the Soul sneeze with Devotion;" "Salvation's Vantage Ground, or a Louping Sand for Heavy Believers." Another, "A Shot aimed at the Devil's Head-quarters through the Tube of the Cannon of the Covenant." This is an author who speaks plain language, which the most illiterate reprobate cannot fail to understand. Another, "A Reaping-hook well tempered, for the Stubborn Ears of the coming Crop; or Biscuits baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation." To another we have the following copious description of its contents:

"Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David; whereunto are also added, William Humius's Handful of Honeysuckles, and Divers Godly and Pithy Ditties now newly augmented."

From Notes and Queries.

The individual who tried to clear his conscience with an egg, is now endeavoring to raise his spirits with yeast. If he fails in this it is his deliberate intention to blow out his brains with a bellows, and sink calmly into the arms of a young lady.

An imaginative Irishman gave utterance to this lamentation: "I returned to the halls of my father's by night, and I found them in ruins! I cried aloud, 'My fathers, where are they?' and echo responded, 'Is that you, Patrick M'Glathery?'"

The Dutchman who refused to take a one dollar bill because it might be altered from a ten, prefers stage travelling to railroad. The former, he says, rides him eight hours for a dollar, while the latter only rides him one.

STRANGE SIGHTS.—A man asked a friend in a knowing manner, "Pray sir, did you ever see a cat *fish?*" "No sir, was the response, "but I have seen a rope *walk*."—Wonder if he ever saw a horse *fly*.

For the Standard.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with much reluctance that I appear before the public in my own vindication; but my political course having been made a theme of denunciation and detraction, justice to myself and to my friends requires that I should thus speak out, in explanation of that course, and in defence of the motives by which I have been actuated. And this reluctance is increased, when I consider that I am a private and humble individual, without political aspirations and with no desire to render myself conspicuous by appealing to the public, or by engaging in unnecessary controversy. It is true, that since I came to years of discretion, I have never been backward in expressing my views upon the political issues before the people. This I have done fearlessly, and with what little ability I possessed; but that I have committed one political error is too true—in joining the Know Nothing party, falsely called by its adherents the "American party." I did this as the result of misrepresentations most insidious and false, made to me by some of the leaders of that organization previous to my becoming a member; as I shall now proceed to show.

When Know Nothingism was first introduced into Johnston County, I was urgently solicited to join the party. At first I refused to do so, stating that as the Whig party was nearly extinct, having met with an everwhelming defeat in the Presidential election, and as I believed the leaders, or the most of them, would still struggle to retrieve their fallen fortunes, I regarded the Know Nothing organization as an ingenious contrivance to distract and destroy the Democratic party, to which I belonged; that I had ever been devotedly attached to Democratic principles, and saw no reason for abandoning them. I was then most positively assured that, in becoming a Know Nothing, I would not be required to abandon my principles as a Democrat; that this new organization was composed of the pure, conservative, and patriotic of both the old parties; that its main objects were to avert from our government the baneful influence of sectional issues and sectional agitation—to oppose the emigration hither of paupers and criminals, sent by European governments—and to meet and restrain the aggressive power of the Pope of Rome. Thus being assured, and deprecating above all things else, the threatened evils of sectional strife, and believing I saw in this new organization a power to allay this strife, restore concord, and perpetuate the Union according to the Constitution—I joined it; but how egregiously have I been disappointed! It is true that during the last Congressional campaign I advocated Know Nothingism with some zeal—I was in earnest, because I then felt that I was right; but I soon learned that the high-sounding professions of the leaders were false, and that their main object was to defeat the Democratic party, so that *they* might reach place and power. In all of the public speeches which I made, as my friends who heard me will bear witness, I distinctly declared that I had surrendered none of my Democratic principles; that I was still a Democrat, and expected to live and die one. This I did in all sincerity, and was applauded at the time for so doing by Know Nothings, who had been Whigs in name, and who were still so at heart; this I did, because when I joined the party I was assured that I was not surrendering any of my Democratic principles; this I did, as a Know Nothing, with the approval of the persons referred to; and yet when I thought proper to withdraw from them, as I did under a stern sense of duty, these very persons, who had given me these assurances, and who had encouraged me in declaring in my speeches that I was still a Democrat, immediately went about denouncing me as a traitor to their organization. How a traitor, when I had acted out my own honest sentiments, and that too with their approval?—how a traitor, if *they* were sincere in their assurances to me, and in their sanction of my course before I left their Order? Let the public judge between us.

But it is not my purpose now to enter into a defence of my course during the late Congressional campaign; nor do I intend to expose any of the secrets of the Know Nothing organization. Fortunately, I am now out of it. I *know* something about it from close observation, and from experience; and though now denationalized, and apparently overthrown in nearly all quarters, except in the abolition States, I fear that much evil to the country will yet result from it. Know Nothingism, it is known, had its origin in the free States—Know Nothingism and freesoilism being in those States synonymous terms; and in the last Congressional campaigns in those States, the Democratic party, adhering to the constitution of the United States and to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was defeated by this combination of isms. It is fresh in the memory of every reading man that while Know Nothingism, thus joined with Freesoilism, was sweeping every thing before it in the free States, the leaders of the Order continued their efforts to create the impression at the South that their organization was suppressing all sectional agitation. And the more effectually to entrap Southern men into their organization, and to hold on to those whom they had already entrapped, they assembled in Convention in Philadelphia, previous to the Southern elections, and adopted a platform pledging themselves "to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance." In the course of a very few months, however, this guarantee of Southern rights was repudiated and set aside by the Northern Know Nothings; and at this time there is not a State council or order in all the free States which adheres in good faith to the slavery portion of the platform adopted at Philadelphia.—Instead of restraining and allaying sectional agitation, this organization has really added to it; instead of benefiting the country, it has injured it; and all the talk which we have heard by the leaders, about foreigners and the Pope of Rome, I verily believe *now* to have been designed to inflame popular prejudices and passions, so that they might build up their party and attain office and distinction. I now feel satisfied, and have so felt for months, that the Democratic party of the country is fully able to preserve the Constitution and to save the Union; and that it will not only do what is right in relation to the emigration of paupers and criminals, but that it will resist, with all its power, if necessary, the aggressive movements of the Romish Church, or of any other Church, aiming at temporal power.

I have thus stated frankly how it was I joined the Know Nothing party; and have given the reasons why I withdrew from it. I could say much more, but it is not necessary that I should do so now.—Hereafter, if assailed, I shall defend my course to the best of my ability—feeling and knowing, as I do, that my motives from first to last in this matter have been unselfish, and based upon a sincere affection for my native State and the Union of the States. An error of judgment, such as I committed in joining the Know Nothing organization, will not, I feel sure, be visited heavily or for a long course of years upon me, by my political friends; and as for my political opponents, and my enemies—if I have any of the latter—I ask of them no favors, and do not fear their attacks.

SIDNEY A. SMITH.

Smithfield, Feb. 2, 1856.

TRY IT—A PLAN FOR READING THE BIBLE THROUGH EVERY YEAR.—During January, read Genesis and Exodus; February, read to 10th Deuteronomy; March, to 15th of 1st Samuel; April, to 15th of 2d Kings; May, to 5th Nehemiah; June, to 100th Psalm; July, to 50th of Isaiah; August, to 20th of Ezekiel; September, to the end of Old Testament; October, to the end of Luke; November, to the end of 1st Corinthians; December, to end of New Testament. About sixty-five to seventy-five pages per month, or about two pages for every week day, and four pages for every Sunday.

The author of the above simple plan has rightly adhered to it as a daily devotional exercise, for twenty-four years; and feeling that this is the "Bread of Life," he is afraid now to discontinue it. Reader paste this on the inner cover of your Bible and try it!

ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE.—R. W. Pease, a medical practitioner of Syracuse, states that lard is a complete antidote to strychnine. He instances several experiments to the point, one of which, tried by himself upon a cat, was perfectly successful.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—10 shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were sold in this place on Monday last at $121 per share.

Will not our South Carolina neighbors consider 21 per cent. premium a liberal price for the stock of a bank which they say is broken?—*Fay. Observer.*

For the Standard.

LINES TO MISS S. E. W., OF LENOIR.

Sallie, dear, I am unhappy,
Though I have no cause of sorrow;
Do you ask of me the reason?
I am thinking of the morrow.

Yes, I'm thinking of thy future;
Of its clouds, its storms, its billows,
Of the fate that may betide thee,
Of thy dwelling 'mong strange faces.

Sallie, dear, could I persuade thee,
To divide my cares and pleasures;
Then my life would be quite happy,
Then my cares would vanish from me.

Never leave old Carolina,
She has been to you a mother,
Think no more of Alabama,
Though she claims thy eldest brother.

You are fond of noble scenery;
Here you'll find it in profusion;
You delight in teaching children;
This in life is my vocation.

Sallie, dear, why keep me doubting,
Tell me, have you ever loved me?
Cut the cord that now suspends me;
Say you *love*, or that you do not.

If thy smiles beamed out upon me—
If I knew thou didst but love me;
Naught care I for clouds of sorrow:
Naught care I for this world's coldness.

W. B. C.

Goldsboro', N. C., Jan. 22, 1855.

Johnston Male and Female Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE first Monday in January, which will be the seventh day of the month. The Trustees are truly grateful for the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon the school during the present session, and respectfully solicit a continuation of the same; feeling confident that no institution of the kind, offers greater facilities for the same expense.

The male department, as well as the superintendence of the whole, will be under John W. Stuart, Esq.; who has been engaged several years in teaching with great success; a part of the time connected with Randolph Macon College as Principal of the Preparatory department, which, we are informed by the Faculty, he conducted with eminent ability, and left with the regrets of all concerned.

The female school will be under the direction of Miss Flora Graham, who is a North-Carolinian by birth and education, and consequently, identified with us in interest and feeling. She is a *first honor* graduate of one of the best female colleges in the State, the President of which, in speaking of her says, "She is one of the best scholars I ever knew, and I would esteem any man fortunate who could secure her services as a teacher;—too high a character I could not give her." Instruction from such teachers, as well as the cheapness of board and tuition, are advantages which should not be overlooked by persons who have children to educate. Young men will be prepared for the advanced classes in college, or for the business walks of life; young ladies will have a fine opportunity to acquire a superior education, both social and ornamental.

The Academy is situated in a healthy and agreeable community, 15 miles South of Raleigh.

Pupils will be received any time during the session, and charged from the time they commence. No deduction will be made unless in case of protracted illness.

The terms per session, of 5 months, are as follows:

Tuition in the Primary branches, $10 00
" " higher 12 00

EXTRAS.

Latin, Greek, and French, or either, 4 00
Music, Piano included, 20 00
Drawing and Water Painting, 5 00
Oil Painting, 10 00

Board can be had at from $6 to $7,50 per month.

TRUSTEES.

B. H. TOMLINSON, W. D. TURNER,
A. J. LEACH, SETH WOODALL,
REV. T. GARRARD, SIMON SMITH.

Leachburg, N. C., Dec. 14, 1855. 1101—w6w.

☞ Spirit of the Age copy 6 weeks.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.,
Jan. 14, 1856.

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that Mr. John W. Stuart, in my judgment, is fully competent to conduct any Academy in the country. I know no gentleman upon whom I would rely with more confidence to prepare young men for College.—This judgment is formed upon the time he spent at this institution, first as a student, and then as principal of our Preparatory, at this place. I do not think I can be mistaken either as to his scholarship, or his capacity for, and his experience in, governing a school. I recommend him both cheerfully and confidently.

WM. A. SMITH,
Pres't Ran. Ma. College.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and the public at large, that he has permanently settled down in Raleigh to carry on

The Coppersmith Business

in all its branches, and that he is fully prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, such as Turpentine and Brandy Stills, Cooking Utensils, both of brass, lead and copper, pumps, &c., &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Prices will be liberal to ensure a large patronage.

The establishment is on Fayetteville street, directly opposite the Market House.

HENRY HESSELBACH.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 17—1m.

DECLINED GOING.

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF MY FRIENDS, I have declined going West, and have concluded to remain in Raleigh, and have, therefore purchased the entire Stock of Goods belonging to KING & BIGGS, and will carry on the Merchant Tailoring business in all its branches. I shall have in my employ, in a few weeks, a first rate Cutter from the North, who comes highly recommended.

I have now on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cass. and Vestings, to be made to order. I have also on hand a lot of Winter Clothing, which will be sold at cost.

As I intend doing principally a cash business, my articles will be sold at a very small per cent. All I want is a fair trial. Give me a call, one and all.

J. H. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1856. 21—4tsw.

☞ Star, Age and Register 3 times Weekly.

IN WITHDRAWING FROM THE BUSINESS IN which I have been engaged, I return my sincere thanks to a generous public for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the firm of KING & BIGGS, and solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. J. H. BIGGS, who will continue the business.

J. L. KING.

21—4t.sw.

FIRE COMPANIES.—THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH, are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies; two of which Companies to consist of Forty men each, and the other of Twenty men; the first two to be known as Fire Companies Nos. 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "an act for the protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire."

Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constables with their names, on or before Friday the 15th day of February, 1856, on which day, if the prescribed number [100] have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency. Members of the Fire Companies are exempt by act of Assembly from Military duty, during their term of service, except the country should be at war.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Mayor.

Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1856. 21—td.

Try the Piano First!

A PROPOSITION IS NOW MADE BY E. P. NASH to select PIANOS for customers, and allow them to test their qualities before paying for them. Better evidence cannot be given of the estimation in which we hold our Pianos.

We keep about 40 PIANOS of various patterns on hand to select from, which are bought exclusively for cash, from four of the largest manufacturers in New York, which were conceded at the Paris Worlds' Fair, to be the best. We have sold about fifteen hundred of them, which have given full satisfaction.

E. P. NASH,
Piano forte Dealer, 33 Sycamore street, corner of Bank, Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 29, 1856. 21—

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*

Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.

Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.

Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF Schloss & Bro., will come forward and settle either by cash or note, as no further indulgence can be given.

Jan. 26, 1856. 20—tf.

FOR HIRE, FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE year, a good house servant—a girl about eighteen years of age. Apply to

THOMAS H. BRIGGS.

Raleigh, Jan. 30, 1856. 21—3t.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—VOL. I, JUST received for subscribers only at POMEROY'S.

Raleigh, Jan. 26, 1856. 20—

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1856.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

MR. BANKS ELECTED SPEAKER.

On Saturday last, the plurality rule having been adopted, N. P. Banks, Jr. of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. A brief account of the election will be found under our Congressional head.

At the time of writing we have no statement of the vote, but we may receive it before going to press.

Mr. Banks, it is well known, is a black Republican, an abolition Know Nothing, and in principle an amalgamationist. He is the first Speaker of the kind ever elected, and will, in all probability, be the last.

The House will now enter upon the agitation of the slavery question, and it will doubtless be continued, with slight intermissions, until the close of the session. But the Senate and the President are true to the Constitution and the rights of the States. Unwise, dangerous, and unconstitutional legislation by the House will, therefore, be checked, and the Republic will endure. The Democrats, as heretofore, holding the Senate and the Presidency, are preserving the Union according to the Constitution, and guarding the rights of the States.

POSTSCRIPT.—The following is the vote in detail for Speaker, which we received just as we were going to press:

For Mr. Banks.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, H. Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, J. H. Campbell, L. D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, R. B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, T. R. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, K. Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Wadsworth, C. Washburne, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—103.

For Mr. Aiken.—Messrs. Allen, Barksdale, Bell, H. S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, J. P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Enstis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, T. J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, A. Hall, J. M. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, S. S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, M. Oliver, Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purvear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Shorter, S. A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, D. B. Wright, J. V. Wright and Zollicoffer—100.

For Mr. Fuller.—Messrs. Broom, Clark of New York, Cullen, Davis of Maryland, Millward, and Whitney—6.

For Mr. Campbell.—Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, More, and Scott—4.

For Mr. Wells.—Mr. Hickman.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

The news from Europe, by the steamship Arabia, which arrived at New York, on the 31st January, is quite important.

Russia, it is stated, has accepted proposals as a basis of negotiations with a view to peace. It was at first reported that she had absolutely accepted the proposals of peace, but it turns out that they were accepted only *as a basis of negotiation.* This is natural and reasonable, and may lead to a termination of the war.

The announcement at first occasioned much excitement in England; but many were beginning to apprehend that Russia merely wants to gain time by deceptive negotiations. The next arrival from Europe will be looked for with deep interest.

Nothing new from the Crimea.

There has been a considerable decline in breadstuffs. Flour, wheat and corn have all fallen in price—but the market was not sufficiently steady to authorize correct quotations.

Cotton has advanced—sales of the week fifty-eight thousand bales. Prices have gone up from one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny, and the week closed with an active demand.

REMEMBER THE POOR!—We hear of much suffering, during this very cold weather, among the poor of this City and vicinity. Many of them are destitute of wood, food and clothing. Their condition appeals strongly to every philanthrophic heart.

The various Churches, and some of our citizens have already done and are still doing much to relieve this distress; but there are many among us, possessed of an abundance of "this world's goods," who would also cheerfully contribute, if they knew to whom to hand or send their contributions. In view of this, and for general information on the subject, it is suggested that all persons disposed to aid and relieve the poor, can do so through the Rev. Mr. Crowder, who has devoted nearly all his time, of late, besides his own means, to this good work. We make this suggestion without Mr. Crowder's knowledge. All sums handed to him for this noble object, will, we know, be faithfully and judiciously applied.

☞ We publish to-day a Card, addressed to the public, by Sidney A. Smith, Esq., of Johnston, giving a statement of his reasons for joining the Know Nothing organization, and his reasons for withdrawing. Mr. Smith has presented the whole matter in a very forcible manner; and his independent and patriotic course in withdrawing from the dark concern, will not be without effect in Johnston. We congratulate that gentleman and his friends upon his present position. We have no doubt he will maintain it; and we are equally confident that his efforts in the future will be of much service to the good cause in the County of Johnston.

EXECUTION OF JOSEPH T. WILLIAMS.—This young man, convicted of the murder of his father, was executed at Roxborough, Person county, on Thursday the 24th January, according to law. He appeared to be deeply affected and penitent, begging the large assemblage present to pray for him. He died declaring that he was innocent of the crime charged against him.

COLD WEATHER.—On Saturday night last, there was a slight fall of snow here, which has now nearly disappeared. In some protected places there are snow and ice, which formed about the first of January. Monday last was quite as cold as any day during the present winter.

☞ The communication of "C. E. C." on "The Currency," is unavoidably crowded out. It shall have a place in our next.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—On Thursday last, the 31st, this body, re-assembled, when the following officers were appointed: President, Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland; Vice Presidents, W. L. Cazneau, of Texas; Dr. Brewer, of Maryland; Thos. D. Day, of Missouri; J. D. B. DeBow, of Louisiana; Dr. Mallory, of Virginia; Col. Walter Gwynn, of North Carolina; and John T. Towers, of the District of Columbia. Secretaries, J. A. Cowardin, W. B. Isaacs, W. F. Ritchie, R. Ridgway, R. W. Hughes, and C. H. Lewis.

The following gentlemen were in attendance from North Carolina: Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, J. H. Gibbon, and M. P. Taylor.

On motion of Mr. Gibbon, of North Carolina, a committee of three delegates from each State was appointed, to whom should be referred all business resolutions designed to be brought before the Convention. Messrs. J. H. Gibbon, E. G. Haywood, and M. P. Taylor were appointed for North Carolina.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. DeBow, by Mr. Myers, of Norfolk, and by Mr. Abert, of the District of Columbia.

Gov. Wise was present, and was received with much applause.

After the reading of the resolutions, and some discussion, the Convention adjourned until Friday.

The Convention re-assembled on Friday, when Gov. Floyd, chairman of the committee, reported resolution on the matters which had called the Convention together; but proposing, on account of the inclemency of the weather, and the small number of delegates from other States besides Virginia, to adjourn over to meet again on the third Tuesday in May next, in Richmond. After some debate, the resolutions were laid on the table. Gov. Floyd then presented another series of resolutions, which he stated he had been requested to offer in the event that the resolutions reported by the committee were not adopted. Pending the consideration of the resolutions the Convention adjourned until Saturday morning.

On Friday afternoon, at five o'clock, the delegates, together with invited guests, to the number of three hundred, sat down to a magnificent dinner, given by the citizens of Richmond. Gov. Wise and other distinguished invited guests were present. The States represented in Convention were toasted, and a number of spirited and eloquent speeches were delivered. The fourth regular toast was given to

"*The State of North Carolina.*—Conservative but not tame, vigilant but not factious, brave but not rash—her history attests that she knows alike *how to wait* and *when to strike.*"—[*Music.*]

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., of North Carolina, was called out, and responded in some impressive and well-timed remarks, which were much applauded. He conclued by giving

"*Virginia.*—The mother of States and of Presidents—the guardian of the rights of States and of the Federal Union, who by her every act has always declared that the only cord strong enough to bind her is the Federal Constitution."

Gov. Wise, in response to a complimentary toast, delivered a glowing and eloquent speech, and was continually interrupted with applause. The "Dispatch says:

"We need not add that the juice of the grape flowed profusely during the delivery of the sentiments, and that the best feeling seemed to pervade all present.

About 9 o'clock the President vacated the chair, and the delegates began to disperse to their respective lodgings to sleep and dream over the rare intellectual feast of which they had partaken to their heart's content."

[OFFICIAL.]

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

RALEIGH, Feb. 1st. 1856.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners held this evening. Present: Wm. D. Haywood, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. Alex. Adams, E. Smith, H. D. Turner, R. H. Battle, and C. B. Root, Commissioners.

G. W. Haywood, Esq., appeared and was qualified.

Mr. R. H. Battle, Chairman of the Committee on Streets, &c., reported as follows:

The Committee upon Street repairs, beg leave to report:

In the 13th section of an Act, passed in 1803, and which has not been repealed, we find it enacted: "That the necessary repairing of the streets, digging of wells, erecting of pumps or any other public business in said city, shall be let to the lowest undertaker, at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint, giving at least ten days notice thereof by advertisment."

This law, we believe, has not heretofore been enforced, either because it is inconvenient or impracticable, and the streets have usually been repaired by hiring laborers and drays by the day—the Commissioners superintending the work in person or operating by an agent. This plan has been found, in practice, both expensive and inefficient. The Committee suggest a third plan, which they hope will meet the approbation of the Board. They propose to purchase two mules, two dump carts, and a strong two horse wagon, one road scraper, one large plow, and other necessary implements, and hire three or four hands, or as many as may be required, and place the whole under the charge of the Assistant City Constable, who is to hire the hands, board them if necessary, and dismiss them if they fail to give satisfaction, and to feed and take care of the mules, and keep the tools safely. Every thing to be done under the general direction of the Commissioners in their respective wards, who will point out the places to be repaired and determine upon the efficiency of each repair. The Committee believe this to be the cheapest plan by which the streets can be well and permanently improved. They designate the Assistant Constable as the agent for carrying out their suggestions, becacause it is made the duty of that officer "to superintend all hands in the employ of the City, in working upon the streets," &c.

R. H. BATTLE,
H. D. TURNER,
E. SMITH, } *Com.*

The report was concurred in: Ordered, that the Assistant Constable hire the hands, &c.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on City Guard, reported in favor of a hired Guard, which was concurred in.

The Board proceeded to vote for Night Watch, when Messrs. Jackson Overby and J. M. Crawley were elected for three months.

On motion, the proceedings of the Board were ordered to be published in the Register and Standard, at the same price as paid last year.

A memorial was received from sundry citizens, living on Fayetteville Street, praying the Board not to recommend any house on Fayetteville Street to be licensed to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure; which memorial was received.

Mr. F. M. Ironmonger petitioned the Board for license to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure, which, on motion, was rejected.

Mr. Lougee also petitioned, and was rejected.
Wm. M. Adams petitioned, and was rejected.
J. Q. W. Faucett was rejected.
Col. Yarborough's application granted.
N. G. Warren, rejected.
John Crocker, rejected.
A. J. Cooke, rejected.
Capt E. P. Guion's petition was granted.
Capt. A. J. Lawrence's also granted.

An account of Dilworth Sledge for $13, for repairs on the grave yard fence, was laid on the table.

An account of Ed. Yarborough, Jr., for $13 was, on motion, allowed.

An account of Charles Kuester, for $168 75, for keeping pumps in order, was on motion, laid on the table.

An account of Williams & Haywood for $9 10 was, on motion, allowed.

An account of P. F. Pescud for $17 70, was allowed.

An account of Wm. Chavis for $30, was laid on the table.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Wednesday, the 30th. In the House, Mr. Clingman offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*; and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker."

Mr. Herbert, (democrat) of California, moved to amend by striking out "immediately," and inserting "to-morrow."

Mr. Clingman said, as to that point, I will leave it to the majority to decide whether the rule shall take effect immediately or to-morrow; I am ready to make it either to-day or to-morrow. But before a vote be taken, I desire to say a word or two on the subject.

It will be recollected that when the gentleman who stands before me [Mr. Washburn, of Maine] offered a proposition, some weeks since, similar in effect to that which I now offer, I declined to vote in support of it, and gave my reason therefor. On that occasion I referred to a declaration made by one of the candidates for the speakership. Since then that candidate [Mr. Banks] has disclaimed the opinions which were at that time imputed to him. I do not change my course for that reason, however, or on account of that disclaimer—my course now would have been the same in either event. I then said that I was willing to delay for some time before I would vote in favor of that proposition. Some two weeks have since passed, and I am now prepared to support it.

I hold, Mr. Clerk, that, as a period of two months has elapsed since this House met, it has become necessary for us now to effect an organization. We have tried a great many expedients, and have been hitherto unable to elect a Speaker. I do not see that any other proposition is likely to produce an organization, and therefore I offer this one. And I will say this, in reference to the plurality rule, that no man can be elected under it who is not the choice of a majority of this House as against his opponent: in other words, while the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Orr] and the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks,] for example, are the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes, any gentleman who allows the one to be elected while his vote would defeat him prefers him, of course, to the other; and therefore a majority must concur in the election of that person, in fact. We all understand, in truth, that the third party of gentlemen, who vote here for Mr. Fuller, will be the persons to determine the contest. If they choose to vote for our candidate, they can elect him. If they decline to vote for him, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] will be elected. I do not undertake to advise any one of these gentlemen how he ought to vote; he is more competent to decide for himself than I am to advise him. If he votes to suit his own ideas of what is right, I shall not, of course, complain. But, sir, it is well understood that while these gentlemen agree with us on the slavery question—for you will recollect, Mr. Clerk, that the other day, on the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fuller] offering a proposition against slavery agitation of all kinds, we came up in solid column and passed it—the question for them, therefore, is, whether, as they agree with us on that great subject, slavery, the change of the naturalization laws—is not of less importance than the existence of the government? That question I leave to these gentlemen to decide—knowing, however, that some of them have declared that, in the event of the views of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] being carried out, the existence of the government will be imperilled. Then, the point for these gentlemen to weigh is, whether they look upon the overthrow of the government as a less evil than its continuation under the present naturalization laws? I do not undertake to say how they will decide that question, but it is the one, I take it, by which their action is to be determined.

But, Mr. Clerk, I propose to leave every gentleman to vote in the manner he deems right on the resolution I have offered. I have offered it on my own responsibility, and hope it will be adopted. It is said, however, that whoever supports it will be responsible for the election of the gentleman from Massachusetts, if its adoption should have that result. I do not think so at all. They will only be responsible for producing an organization by changing the law regulating the election. After the change has been effected, it will then be for the electors to say who shall be chosen Speaker under it. I am in favor of changing the law; I am willing to bear the responsibility of that. When the law is changed, then it is for the electors to make the election. The responsibility of that rests with them. Some years ago, for example, the State of Massachusetts failed to elect members of Congress under the majority system. But recently that State had adopted the plurality rule in the election of their members, just as we have in most of the States, in fact. Now, this Congress has a right to alter that law. Suppose, then, that a gentleman should get up and say: "I propose to alter the plurality law by which members have been sent here from Masssachusetts, because I find that it is owing to the plurality system that the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks,] and others who I do not like, have been returned as members of the House of Representatives." Well, you might just as well say that I was responsible for the election of those gentleman if I refused to change the plurality system under which they have been chosen.

I am governed by general principles, and I prefer the plurality rule in the election of members of Congress. And, sir, although I prefer to see the majority rule in force in the election of our officers in this hall, in the first instance, yet, after we have given it a fair trial, I would rather take the plurality rule than to continue further in this state of disorganization.

I believe that the importance of the office of Speaker in this House has been greatly exaggerated in this Congress. The Speaker has really, practically, little more power than any other member. He has only one vote, and no right to cast that except in case of a tie, while others vote every time on the floor.

But gentlemen have said that the Speaker has the appointment of the committees, and that the committees which he may appoint may bring in propositions to abolish slavery, and every other sort of aggressive measures. No doubt of that. But suppose such propositions are brought in, and a majority of the House are opposed to them: they will be defeated, and no mischief can be done. On the other hand, if a majority of the House should be in favor of the passage of such measures, any member could move them at any time, and my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Orr,] being in the chair, could not prevent them from being carried by the House. I hold, then, that the action of the majority would not be materially affected upon any of the great questions before the House by the person whom you may place in that chair.

It is true that there is another class of questions in reference to which the patronage of the speakership is of more importance. I speak with respect to the appointment of the small committees, such as the Committee on Printing, the Committee on Patents, the Committee of Claims, &c. The questions presented by those committees are not generally of sufficient importance to insure a thorough examination of them; and hence we rely to a great extent upon the statements made by the committees; and, therefore, I say it is important that we should have honest men with clear heads to constitute them. But, in reference to the great questions that come before Congress, every man will, of course, examine them for himself, and will act upon them independently of the recommendations of committees.

I say, therefore, that, in my opinion, the power of the Speaker and the importance of his election have been greatly exaggerated. And I maintain further, that there never was a time when I was less unwilling to see my political friends lose the organization of the House than the present. We have the Senate, in the other end of the Capitol, largely and unqualifiedly on our side. We have the Executive also on the side of the constitution; and, if mischief originates here, it will be promptly arrested by them. I am sure that if those who represent the plurality upon this floor should be found to have a majority of the House upon any offensive measure—and I am not at all certain that they have—any mischief they might attempt to enact would be defeated in the other end of the Capitol.

But it is not at all certain that these gentlemen have a majority here. They came in, about a year and a half ago, on a high tide; since that time there has been a reflux. In the elections held last fall, in many of the districts now represented here by these gentlemen, majorities were found against them; so that, if they were disposed to enact offensive measures here, they would not be supported by their constituencies at home, and, as I have said, their action would be arrested in the other end of the Capitol and by the Executive. Seeing this, and having lost their footing at home, it is not likely they will be able to move, even here, with any chance of success.

I have, therefore, no fears of any mischief resulting from the election of a Speaker here by these parties. If I supposed that the rights of any section of the country depended merely upon continuing this House in its disorganized condition, I should say that the government was not worth preserving under that state of things.

And let me say, further, that I do not wish to disguise the fact that, if a majority of the members sitting here are favorable to the enactment of measures aggressive as to the rights of the South, I would, nevertheless, be willing that, under our republican system, they should take their own course; and, if such measures are brought forward, I shall oppose them here, well knowing that they will be defeated elsewhere.

But, if the President and the Senate were against us, so that measures originating here offensive to the rights of any portion of the Union would be likely to be finally carried, I should then be in favor of perpetual disorganization. If measures which would justify revolution were likely to be carried out by every branch of the government, it would be proper that they should be resisted here. Then it would be proper that the contest, if it is to commence, should begin here. I announced upon this floor, six years ago, upon an occasion when there was a prospect of a serious contest in the country between the North and the South, that, if it was to be forced on the people by the action of Congress, then we ought in justice to let it begin here, so that we might ourselves have the cream of the struggle. But the country is now in no such position as it then was, nor are the branches of the government.

I therefore do not hesitate to move this proposition. Whether it be adopted in the form in which I have presented it, or in that suggested by the gentleman from California, [Mr. Herbert,] I care not. I think it better that the House should organize by the adoption of the plurality rule than that the wheels of the government should longer remain blocked. We have some seventy millions of money that are to be appropriated. Our works of defence should be strengthened. Our navy needs increasing, under the threatening aspect of our foreign affairs; and, as organization is necessary to carry the proper measures, ought we not to get at it in some practicable mode?

After further debate, the question was taken, and Mr. Clingman's resolution was rejected—yeas 106, nays 110.

The House then adjourned.

On Thursday, the 31st, the Senate met and proceeded to vote for a Senate printer. On the fourth ballot, Mr. Nicholson, Editor of the "Washington Union," was elected.

Mr. Seward then addressed the Senate on the subject of Central American affairs. He took the ground that the position assumed by the President in his message is correct, and he was for insisting to the last that England should comply with the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Cox, (K. N.) of Kentucky, offered a preamble, proposing to waive some of the political principles of the parties, in order to the election of a Speaker, the members reserving their right to insist on them practically hereafter, and concluding with a resolution that all who thus agree will first vote for Mr. Orr, and if he be not elected, then vote for Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania. He wanted all conservative men to unite in this arrangement, with the reservation herein contained.

Mr. Clingman explained his reasons for offering his plurality resolution yesterday. He said that nothing was further from his purpose than the election of Mr. Banks; but he desired the National Americans who stand on the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform as the corner stone of their party, to, as patriots, let the axe fall on Mr. Banks.

Mr. H. Marshall replied that his friends could never procure a satisfactory response from the democrats regarding the measures which they advocate, and he denied that they had a right to drive the Americans to the wall, forcing them to a choice between Messrs. Banks and Orr.

Mr. Cox said he would vote for any man who maintains the constitutional guarantees and the rights reserved. No party ties should, in this peculiar condition of affairs, prevent him from discharging his duty to the country. Pursuing the course indicated by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the House could never organize.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, remarked that as he was determined not to vote for Mr. Fuller in case Mr. Orr could not be elected, he would be acting in bad faith were he to favor the resolution. He would act irrespective of all combinations.

Mr. Bocock opposed the resolution, fearing that some of the Fuller men would refuse to vote for Mr. Orr.

Mr. Lindley said he never could vote for the democratic caucus nominee with the platform annexed.

Mr. Cox's resolution was finally rejected—yeas 30, nays 176.

Mr. Hickman offered a resolution providing for the election of a Speaker by plurality vote. A motion to lay it on the table failed by a vote of yeas 107, nays 108.

Mr. Trippe submitted a substitute declaring the Hon. Wm. Smith, of Virginia, Speaker. He said that his resolution presented to the Democrats this question:—Will you adopt the plurality rule which will elect Mr. Banks, or this proposition, which will elect one who has been voting for Mr. Richardson and Mr. Orr, and who is a Democrat?

He (Mr. Trippe) never would vote for the nominee of the democratic caucus. He intended to assert the right, as an American, to vote for whom he pleased.

Mr. Barksdale moved that the whole subject be laid on the table; but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 84, nays 132.

The main question was then ordered on agreeing to the substitute of Mr. Trippe declaring Hon. William Smith, of Virginia, Speaker, and it was rejected—yeas 100, nays 110.

Mr. Hickman's resolution was not acted on, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on Friday, Feb. 1st.

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Hickman's resolution, referred to above, was rejected—yeas 108, nays 110.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, Speaker.

The resolution was laid on the table by 15 majority.

Mr. Letcher offered a resolution, appointing Messrs. Orr, Banks and Fuller a committee to confer and report to-morrow, if they can agree on any one man who shall be Speaker.

Mr. Letcher's resolution was tabled.

Mr. Findley offered a resolution declaring Mr. Porter, of Missouri, Speaker. The resolution was tabled by 76 majority.

Mr. Ball offered a resolution declaring Mr. Banks Speaker. Negatived by 13 majority.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, offered a resolution declaring that Mr. Aiken, of South-Carolina, be Speaker.

Before the vote on this resolution was declared, Mr. Whitney, (K. N.) of New York, said that he had been informed that his vote would change the result, and, as Mr. Aiken was not of the Administration party, he would change and vote in the affirmative.

Great applause ensued. On the floor and in the galleries there was immense excitement; but when the vote was declared, it was found that the resolution was negatived—yeas 103, nays 110. This result, so unexpected, was received with violent outbursts of laughter, merriment, hisses and applause. The House then adjourned.

BANKS ELECTED SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1856.

HOUSE.—A motion was made and adopted, that after three ballots, the plurality rule should take effect.

Mr. Walker moved to rescind the plurality rule. The motion was rejected by 45 majority. A motion to adjourn was declared out of order. The first ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Banks 102, Aiken 93, Fuller 14, Wells 3, Campbell 2—necessary to a choice 108.

Two other ballots were taken with similar results. The plurality rule next came in order. It was adopted by a majority of nine. Mr. Orr withdrew his name as the Democratic nominee.

The ballot under the plurality rule was taken, and resulted as follows: Banks 103, Aiken 100, Fuller 6, Campbell 4, Wells 1. The Clerk of the House declared Mr. Banks elected.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Banks elected as Speaker of the House. Mr. Banks was thereupon conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Aiken and Fuller.

Mr. Campbell then made a speech, and the House adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

Dunn's Resolutions—A record manufactured—A majority disapproves of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—Mr. Clingman's plurality resolution—Lost on the final vote—The effort to pass it renewed—Ex-Gov. Smith again voted for—No dodging this time—Mr. Seward makes a war speech—Senate printer—Gen Hornsby of Nicaragua—News from Europe—The House to-day—The plurality rule defeated again—Still a dead lock—Democrats earnestly trying to elect a Speaker—Gov. Aiken—Errors corrected.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Dunn on Saturday last, and also the resolutions of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Meacham, all relating to the Nebraska bill and the Missouri Compromise, with the votes of the House thereon, have attracted some attention, yet the votes are not regarded as a correct indication of its opinion on these issues. Quite a number of members were absent, and some few dodged, leaving the impression that it was an effort to make up a record, showing a majority to be in favor of the Nebraska bill, or at least opposed to its repeal, and consequently responsible for the continued disorganization of the House.

Two of Mr. Dunn's resolutions were defeated by one majority, the first declaring that a majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the Kansas Nebraska bill, and that the Speaker of the House should be a representative of this sentiment, and the other, that the anti-slavery agitation ought to be continued until the Missouri Compromise in substance or spirit should be re-established. Upon these resolutions looking to future action, the Black Republicans were defeated. Mr. Meacham's resolution declaring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to have been unwise, unjust to one section of the Union, &c., was carried by fifteen majority, thus showing a considerable majority of the House to have been elected in opposition to this measure, and of course the Administration—a majority clearly responsible for the consumption of two months of the session without an organization. On Mr. Dunn's resolutions the majority either way is so small as to justify no positive deduction therefrom; but upon Mr. Meacham's, it is large enough to fix clearly the responsibility.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clingman offered a resolution providing for the election of a Speaker under the operation of a plurality rule. It was put through its different preliminary stages successfully but defeated on its passage—yeas 106, nays 110. To lay it on the table the vote was a tie, 108 to 108, and consequently lost: on ordering the main question to be put, 108 to 107; but when the direct vote was taken, and the question of its adoption presented, two votes were changed, and the resolution lost. Yesterday, the effort was again made, but the House adjourned before a final vote was reached.

It will be remembered that at the commencement of the past week, an effort was made by the Know Nothings to manufacture a record against the Democrats, which should show that the latter were responsible for the failure to organize by having refused to vote for Ex Gov. Smith for Speaker, who has voted with the Democrats for their nominees. That record was manufactured by some ten of the Black Republicans absenting themselves, standing outside of the bar of the House, but ready to vote if it should appear necessary in order to defeat Gov. Smith's election. Yesterday the manoeuvre was repeated, but on this occasion without success. It was offered as an amendment to the plurality rule, and was supported by the united vote of the Democrats and South Americans, receiving 100 votes in its favor to 110 against. Some sustained it as a choice of evils, between Mr. Smith and Mr. Banks, others with a hope of superseding the plurality rule with it, and then voting against it when the main question was put. But the Black Republicans and the "scatterers" could not dodge on this occasion, and the amendment was ruled out by ten majority.

The Senate still continues its semi-weekly sessions. On Monday Mr. Cass delivered his promised speech on the Central American question, and yesterday he was followed by Mr. Seward, on the same general subject. It has been rumored for some time that Mr. Seward designed making a war speech, assuming a bold position on this question in behalf of American interests, in order to give him the inside track with the Black Republicans for the Presidency. Its object no doubt is a political one, for the benefit of himself and his party. Mr. Seward advises a year's notice to be given to England, requiring the English Government to retire altogether from Central America, and in case of non-compliance with this requirement, to remove the English agents by force. He argued that war could not ensue, that England has had enough of war lately, and that such a course would surely result in the peaceable accomplishment of our wishes.

The long suspended election of Senate printer came off yesterday, Judge Nicholson, of the Union establishment, having received a majority of the votes on the fourth ballot. The Editor of the Sentinel, Beverly Tucker, was doubtless the candidate of a combination against the Union office, entertaining views of hostility towards Gen. Pearce as a candidate for re-election to the Presidential Chair.

Brigadier General Hornsby, of Walker's Nicaraguan Army, who recently arrived at New York from Central America in order to recruit his health, it appears, is a native of North Carolina. He served with distinction in the Mexican war as a captain of volunteers, being offered at its close a commission in the regular army, which he declined. The papers say further of him that he then "went to California, and was a citizen of Calaveras county, when he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly of the California Legislature. He afterwards proceeded to Central America, before the arrival of Gen. Walker, but could not muster a sufficient force to give effective aid to the Democratic party there. He was obliged to make his escape by the steamer, but returned with General Walker; was third in command at the battle of Rivas, and has, since then, been second in command. He is a stern disciplinarian, but much beloved by the troops, and may be regarded as one of the best and most reliable officers in the service. General Hornsby is above the average height of tall men, has an erect carriage, and a bold, decided military air, without dash or ostentation. He is a fine specimen of the American officer."

The news from Europe announced this morning, communicates information of the renewal of negotiations between the Western Powers and Russia, looking to the establishment of peace. Russia recognizes the propositions offered her as a basis for negotiations, but it is hardly possible that any agreement will result from their consideration, or that such terms as the Allies may present, will prove acceptable to Russia. Napoleon is anxious for a peace, and the English people desirous that the war should be ended; but so long as the Western Powers assume to play the part of dictators, and prescribe humiliating terms to their enemy, so long will the war continue. The last year's campaign has been disastrous for Russia in the Crimea, but successful in Asia; her resources are great, and she can continue the warfare for years before they are exhausted.

The House adjourned yesterday while the plurality rule was pending. It came up this morning as the first business. A motion to lay it on the table failed—yeas 107, nays 108. The main question was then put, when the resolution was defeated—yeas 108, nays 110. So the House is no farther advanced towards an organization than it was a week since, or really, than it was on the first day of the session. Probably the effort may be resumed from day to day with the hope that some accident may accomplish a favorable result. The dead-lock is not yet unlocked, nor is it possible to foresee when it will be.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, declaring Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri, an old line Whig, Speaker; it was ruled out by the Democrats and national Know Nothings, receiving 101 votes. A similar effort was then made to elect Gilchrist Porter, another Whig member, from Missouri, which was also unsuccessful. A friend of Mr. Banks then offered a resolution to elect him, which was lost by the majority. This was followed by a resolution to elect Gov. Aiken, of S. C., which was lost by an election—so near, [illegible] got cleared, and, for the first time [illegible] session, voted for an adjournment. [illegible] lead to some result, but it is not safe to hazard a guess in advance. According to present appearances, Gov. Aiken might be elected under the plurality rule.

I notice that a correspondent of the Warrenton News has fallen into an error with regard to Mr. Puryear, alleging that he [illegible] Mr. Banks for Speaker. Mr. Puryear has enough political sins to answer for without adding this to the number, and I am glad to be able to say that this is entirely a mistake. He has voted generally for Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and Mr. Ruffin, of Penn., but not at all for Mr. Banks. The same correspondent is equally mistaken in saying that Mr. E. G. Reade had refused to vote for Fuller.

MECKLENBURG.

THE JULIAN MINSTRELS.—This troupe gave two of their popular entertainments on Saturday and Monday last, at the Town Hall, in this City. They are unquestionably talented performers, and deserve the applause so lavishly bestowed upon them. Hernandez is a host in himself. To-night (Tuesday) they close their engagement here.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and long life may be had by keeping the blood pure, and the liver, stomach and the other organs, in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary Pills, which act upon the very main-spring of life. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box. 3.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO., *Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st.*

PETERSBURG, Feb. 2, 1856.

TOBACCO—The market continues active at full prices for all grades with light receipts. We continue our last weeks quotations—Lugs 4½ @ 6½; Leaf 6½ @ 9½.

COTTON—Owing to the favorable accounts received per steamer to-day the market is unsettled, with no sales, and we omit quotations.

WHEAT—The market to-day under steamers news is very much depressed, and prices have receded some 5 to 10 cts. Holders generally are unwilling to meet the decline, and we have to note very limited transactions.

CORN—Market quiet and prices unsettled, with sales to-day at 80c. for prime white.

PORK—Active at 9½c.

GUANO—Sales making at $56 per ton of 2000 lbs. for spring delivery.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 2, 1856.

Market well supplied with BACON, and selling at 12½ to 13 cents; CORN in better supply, and selling at 85 to 90 cents per bushel; COTTON, 8½ to 8¾. The supply of FLOUR is light, and selling at $7 50 to $8 50. OATS scarce, and wanted at 50 cts. per bushel. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 55 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 2, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 569 bbls. at $2 08 for virgin, $2 60 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs. No sales this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—No transactions yesterday or to-day. The market is firm at 38½ cents ₱ gallon, and few or no sellers at that figure.

ROSIN—Sale yesterday afternoon of 550 bbls. common at $1 10 for large size bbls.

TAR—Is in fair enquiry, and receipts light. Sales yesterday of 157 bbls. at $2 10 ₱ bbl.

CORN—Sale this morning of 120 bushels from wharf at 85 cts. ₱ 56 lbs.

SALT—700 sacks Liverpool ground sold yesterday at $1 ₱ sack, 90 days. *Jour.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of Col. S. S. Biddle, at Wake Forest College, on 2d ult. by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Mr. Wm. H. Riddick, of Gates County, to Miss Agnes P. Powell, of Wake Forest.

In Beaufort County, on the 16th ult., by Sam'l Windley, Esq., Mr. Edwin J. Matthews to Miss Nancy Lucas.

DIED,

In Beaufort County, at the residence of her grand son, Robt. R. Wilkinson, Esq., on the 27th December last, Mrs. Patience Wilkinson, at the advanced age of one hundred and eleven years. The deceased was for a great many years a consistent member of the Baptist church. She has

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN REFERRING THE reader to the testimonials of our prominent druggists and well-known citizens to the virtue of Davis' Pain Killer. We have used the article, and found it valuable.—The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—We first heard of this medicine during a recent visit to the New England States, and being struck with the novelty of the title, were induced to make some inquiry about it; and we were surprised to learn that it was kept constantly in the houses of most of the inhabitants of the cities and villages where we stopped, to be used in cases of sudden attacks of pain, burns, scalds, &c., and we heard it spoken of in terms of high commendation by both druggists and physicians. This much we can with propriety say as journalists, in favor of the article.—[Philadelphia Eagle.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.- Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above-named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience, when we say, that it removes pain, as if by magic, from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their houses.—[Cincinnati Evening Nonpareil.

☞ We presume no Medical Preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired is at all times trimmphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well-merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors.—[Providence Gen. Advertiser.

DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—This article needs no comments from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound compels us to give publicity to it, in our Transcript. Mr. Perry Davis, the manufacturer and inventor, is a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest respect, and any article he should offer to the public we should have the utmost confidence in. The Pain Killer we keep constantly on hand, and have done so for a number years, and have administered it for ails of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the best remedy extent. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage; it was then sold in a few shops in this city: look at it now in the world are its patrons. A few days since we published a certificate from Burmah, and we have often seen them from the most remote habitable regions of the globe.

Reader, if you have not a supply on hand, (we trust you have, as it is almost indispensable,) procure it at once, and never be without it again—it will save many a physician's bill.—[Providence Daily Transcript.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensboro'; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; George R. French, Wilmington, and by Druggists & Medical Dealers everywhere

Sept. 20, 1855. 1092—1y.

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, naturally suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

VALUABLE LAND AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND within one mile of the City of Raleigh, 250 or 300 of which are the finest and most productive low grounds in the State, are offered for sale. The cleared ground is in fine till; the land to be cleared is wooded grounds. This situation is well known to many of the citizens of North Carolina, but I invite capitalists from any where to come and be competitors for this estate. A life time will pass, before such an opportunity will again be presented for a valuable purchase.

I have just erected A SUPERIOR FLOURING AND TWO CORN MILLS upon the premises. The Mills can be seen from the Dwelling House, and are therefore all the time under the proprietor's observation. The Mills are supported by the best stream that can anywhere be found, and will never lack for water, being supplied by a Canal well constructed, upwards of 3000 yards in length, and 10 feet wide, with a standing head, over 17½ feet wheel and 8 feet face.

Below this Mill, and within 400 yards, another water power can be employed, using the same water, and, in addition, three other good and constant streams. A 10 foot overshot, or an 18 foot breast, could be employed for any purposes demanded.

An extensive varied and choice Orchard is attached to the premises.

Further description of this property is deemed needless. Persons desiring to purchase will see that it is their interest to call and examine. When they do so, they will be better pleased than by reading the above.

THE TOWN PROPERTY consists of a convenient and well located lot, with a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, near the Central Rail Road Depot, and other vacant lots.

The Town property and other lots adjoining the city will be sold at public auction on Tuesday of our next February Court, if not previously disposed of. Terms: one half cash—the other half in six months, with bond and approved security. All of which may by seen on application on

WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Jan. 17 1856. 17—td.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Jan. 17, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 19th of Feb'y, next, for the purchase of $29,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will bear date January 1st. 1855, and will run thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $15,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1856, and will run thirty years.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st of Jan'y and July in each and every year, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000. They are expressly exempt from taxation for any purpose.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed as Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest to the credit of the undersigned in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Treasurer.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS

Near the corner of Morgan and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

☞ Register copy.

SUPERIOR COTTON GINS.

THESE ARE THE CELEBRATED GEORGIA GINS manufactured by Samuel Griswold, at Griswoldville, in that State. They are used in all the Cotton States, no other factory having sold one-half the number; and are universally acknowledged to be the best performing Gin in the Union.

Mr. W. J. EVANS, of Greenville, N. C., is my sole Agent of that State and Virginia, and will call on the planters in time to supply all who may want a new Gin for the crop of 1856.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Jan. 21, 1856. 1108—w3mpd.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership of **Niemeyer & White** is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Henry V. Niemeyer will settle the transactions of the Copartnership.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
JAMES C. WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, '56. 17—8t.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

To the Public.---Beware of Counterfeits!

THE VAST AND INCREASING SALE OF DOWDEN'S VIRGINIA BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and a certain Preventive and cure for Ague and Fever, has induced several unprincipled persons to palm off their preparations as being the Genuine Southern Tonic. Be sure and see that the proprietor's signature is upon each Bottle. Price 50 cents.

GEO. DOWDEN, Druggist,
Richmond, Va.

MORE PROOF.--DYSPEPSIA CURED.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17, 1855.

Mr. Geo. Dowden:

DEAR SIR: My daughter was afflicted with dyspepsia ann general debility for several years. She tried almost all the medicines recommended by physicians and others, but with no effect. I procured for her a bottle of your Bitters, a few doses greatly relieved her, and after taking two bottles of it she was entirely restored to health. I esteem it as one of the most pleasant and best medicines known.

Respectfully Yours,
WM. B. CHRISTIAN.

January 5, 1856. 13—

For sale by Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.; Wilson & Allfriend, Petersburg, Va.; George Dowden and Bennett & Bells, Richmond Va., and by all Druggists.

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AGAIN AT WELDON, AND having taken an interest in Mr. W. T. Whitfield's Hotel in that place, now kept by Mr. John Smith, of Charleston, S. C., believes it to be unnecessary for him to say to the citizens of North Carolina, or any of his numerous friends, from New Orleans to the Lakes of Canada, who stopped with him in Raleigh, Henderson and Weldon, N. C., in 1851-'52, and Portsmouth, Va., what sort of a table or house he will keep. They know him to be too proud, as a Hotel Keeper, to keep a house second to any other. His cooks and house-servants are known to be equal to any.

In addition to the other ladies, who have charge of the house, we have, connected with the establishment Mrs. Dicken, who lived with Mrs. Gresham more than fifteen years, as an Assistant, up to 1855.

Believing it to be the interest of the travelling public that there should always be two good houses in Weldon, he does not ask for a monopoly. All he asks is a fair share of the travel, and not that, if he is not found deserving it.

JAMES GRESHAM.

Weldon, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1856. 15—1m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855.—Milly Williams vs. Dempsey Williams, Harris Williams, Zebedee Williams, Jinny Williams, Guilly Williams, Polly Williams, Piety Williams, Jet Williams, and Thos. Williams.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Piety Williams, Jet Williams, and Thos. Williams are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at office in Nashville, the second Monday of Nov. 1855.

W. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

December 6, 1855. 6—w6w.

PATENT BARREL MACHINERY.

Interesting to Mill-owners, Turpentine Distillers, and all others who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE patent of the machine known as "Trapp's Patent Barrel Machine," for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling machines with the right to use them in the several counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same machine, for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the machine.

Advantages over Hand-made Work.

We make our own staves and heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-light*. They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at Franklinsville, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w6m.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Cutterlob, Fayetteville.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw.

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.

H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obeliskes, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh.

October 14, 1854. 97—wy.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM the subscriber George W. Johnson, who is bound as an apprentice to me, and is yet under age. These are to forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said boy on the penalty prescribed by law.

WM. GULLY.

Jan. 19, 1856. 18—3tpd.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH,)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, | WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD, | WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN, | R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE, | WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED, | P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE, | SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee*.
CHARLES B. ROOT,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

Our DRY GOODS shall and must be sold soon, as we are anxious to make our store a Regular Clothing House. Call and get Dry Goods at cost, or before we send them off to Auction Houses.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856. 19—tf.

A. D. 1856.

THE PUBLIC MAY TALK ABOUT THE CLAYTON-BULWER treaty and the BRITISH BULLION power, but whether it is a perfect treaty or imperfect treatment towards us matters little—the facts are: The British now hold Malta and Gibraltar, Heligoland in the Baltic, Capetown and Ceylon on the South and East seas, Falkland at Cape Horn, Vancouver on the Pacific, Halifax, the Bermudas off Cape Hatteras, and Mosquitia of the Caribbean sea—thereby commanding the world of waters; notwithstanding all this Havens still continues to put up, and put down, and put thro', on Fayetteville St., No. 19, Portraits of life-giving lineaments, done up and done down and done brown in ambrotypic, mezzographic, photographic and daguerreotypic styles indelible in color and pure in tint, so that eternally every child may recognize his own near relatives, and even Towser know his own master.

P. S. Call immediately and be satisfied for once!

At the HAVEN'S GALLERY,
Fayetteville Street No 19 Raleigh N C

January 25, 1856. 19—tf.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TO CANAL NUT-BUSH Creek, commencing at the bridge on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Warrenton, thence up the creek about four miles.

It is proposed to straighten the channel of the creek as near as practicable, by cutting a canal across the bends—20 feet wide at top, sloping to 15 feet at bottom—the average depth about 6 feet—clearing out the old channel where it is nearly straight.

Persons wishing to contract are requested to view the ground, and to make proposals both for the canaling and clearing out.

Any communication addressed to JAMES TURNER, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C., will receive prompt attention.

January 16, 1856. 17—1m.

DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT ASHVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than Twelve or Fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Ashville, or to the Rt. Rev, Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per Session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, *in advance*.

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing, are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars, address.

JARVIS BUXTON.

Jan. 16, 1856. 17—4t.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

PURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST, MADE TO me by F. W. King, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and lot now occupied by F. W. King, on Newbern Street, opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. The lot fronts 93 feet on Newbern Street, and runs back 100 feet. The House is a new and well finished two story building, and is located in a desirable part of the City. Terms of sale will be cash, unless I am directed by the creditors of F. W. King to give a credit.

S. H. ROGERS, Trustee.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Office R. & G. R. R.

Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

BOOKER & COLE,

(South-West Corner of Market Square,)

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of Gully & Booker will continue to keep on hand a *large, new, and well selected* stock of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, a good assortment of Hardwares, &c., &c. Together with a large and well-selected stock of Groceries, such as the following articles: Laguire, Rio, and Java Coffees, Crushed, Pulverised, and Brown Sugars, Teas of various brands and qualities, a good assortment of Soaps, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, and corn, with many other articles too numerous to mention—indeed, everything usually kept in such an establishment.

We return our sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on our predecessors, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ *Give us a call and examine our Stock for yourselves.*

Our motto is ☞ "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS FOR CASH."

P. F. BOOKER,
J. W. COLE.

Raleigh, January 4, 1856. 18—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Java, Ceylon and Japan, in the year 1853. by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo. cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—*Eastern Argus*.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, by explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shaving accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.

The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.

A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.

The Life of Devereau. By his Son.

The Footsteps of St. Paul.

Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.

History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.

The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.

A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.

America. Political and Social. By Schaff.

Fairy Tales of Many Nations.

Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.

Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

September 17, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rieffield Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

300 brls. Lime; 25 bbrs. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
26 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Osnaburgs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pal. Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitt Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Sheller, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

WANNED.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT and who will come properly and satisfactorily recommended, wishes a SITUATION as MUSIC TEACHER in some College or School. Address Box 112, Raleigh P. O

Jan. 26, 1856. 19—3t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office.

HENRY A. LONDON, *Secretary*.

Pittsboro' Jan. 21, 1856. 18—td.

☞ Fayetteville Observer copy.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—PESCUD & GATLING have just received their supply of Garden Seeds, comprising an unusually large variety, and *warranted fresh*. Call and procure a Catalogue, and supply yourselves at their Drug Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1856. 16—tf.

PAY UP.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME previous to 1856, will please call and settle, as I am in need of money and must have it.

GEO. FISHER.

Jan. 14, 1856. 16—4wswp3.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $6 00.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Treatise on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.

January 17, 1856. 18—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR!

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of